NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 5

MILTON SPECTATOR.

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

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TERMS.—The Milton Spectato is published every Wednesday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, which may be discharged by the payment of $2 50 in advance. No subscription received for a less term than 6 months. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Any person procuring six responsible subscribers shall be entitled to receive the Spectator for one year gratis; this, most of the Post Masters and others interested in the publication can easily do.

Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Spectator three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favor the Spectator with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Farmer.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

That crops deteriorate when continued in the same field successive years, is a fact well known to the observing farmer; and yet it is never sufficiently regarded in practice. The Hollanders do not permit flax to grow in the same field oftener than once in 10 or 12 years, upon the principle that it requires this time to restore to the soil the specific food required for the flax, and which had been exhausted by the preceding crop. Good husbandry requires, that not only two crops of the same species but of similar character, say wheat rye, oats and barley, should not succeed each other, as these in a measure exhaust the soil of like properties. Judge Peters laid it down as a fundamental rule, that two crops of grain should never be grown in succession in the same field. Our farm as regards rotation, may be divided into three classes, viz. grains, grasses and roots, and these again subdivided: and I would let no two of any one class follow. If manure is applied in any unfermented state to the roots and Indian corn, which are all hoed crops, weeds will be destroyed, the manure incorporated with the soil, and its advantages to the hoed crops be a clear saving.

But the object of penning this article is to impress upon gardeners, the necessity of alternating, to ensure good crops. It often happens that particular portions of the gardens are assigned to the same vegetable for successive years; and as this portion of ground generally receives an annual dressing of manure, the importance of alternating is not so apparent. Without due reflection, I adopted this too common practice, and had my onion quarter, beet quarter, melon quarter, &c. which have been planted with those vegetables almost exclusively for eight or ten years. Notwithstanding I manured highly, I was astonished that my crops every year grew worse, till from their very inferior quality, I was led to reflect upon the cause, and the consequence was that I became convinced, that the principle of alternation, which I knew was beneficial in farm operations, should be applied also to the garden. I planted my onions, beets, carrots, &c., on new ground, although the former, I had understood, should always be continued on the same plan. The result of the change is that these vegetables have nearly quadruped in product.

Grisenthwaete maintains that the same crop may be taken successfully from one field; provided we know the specific food which such crop requires, and supply it in sufficient quantity annually. He says the specific food of wheat is sulphate of time, and animal matters that afford nitrogen; that of barley, common nitre (saltpeter,) that of sanfoin, clover, &c. gypsum, &c. But until we become so learned in chemistry as to know the specific food which each requires, it will be discreet to pursue the course which nature suggests, that of alternation. B.

CULTURE OF SILK.

A gentlemen who has recently returned from an excursion through Connecticut, states that from his observations he is fully convinced that the culture and manufacture of silk must become a staple and profitable business in New England—the climate and soil being well adopted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and the genius and enterprise of the inhabitants equal to the task of producing silk goods superior to the imported. Connecticut pays to her sons a bounty of fifty cents per pound on all silk reeled on the improved plan, and one dollar on every 100 mulberry trees set out in the manner prescribed. This example of the wooden nutmeg lady is worthy of being followed—and we would say to her sister Massacusetts, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Stimulated by the encouragement received from the State, the single town of Mansfield has from a careful estimate, grown *four tons of raw silk this season*, which, when reeled, will bring about $5,000 dollars; and when thrown into sewings (as most of it probably will be, in the families of the producers,) its value will be enhanced to nearly double that sum, say $60,000! Four or five adjoining towns have, from the fair estimates, each produced a quantity equal to that grown in Mansfield. It is not doubted that another year the stock will be increased one third. A Connecticut farmer calculates that *one acre* of land well stocked with mulberry trees is worth *forty-nine* acres of the rest of his farm!

The business of silk-growing, then, must be profitable; but our farmers are deterred from embarking in it, because some time and money must be spent in the outset, without affording *immediate* profit. To meet the difficulty the state should offer some encouragement to induce people to *begin*—and once begun, Yankee industry would be able to complete with the world in the culture. If government manages rightly, it cannot be doubted that ten years hence, more than 100 tons of raw silk will be annually raised in this country. Will not this quantity invite artisans and manufactures? and may we not conclude that the time is not far distant when the people of this western continent will be clad in silken robes of their own manufacture? [*Dedham Politician.*]

From the Charleston Mercury.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

There is now living in St. Peter's Parish, a widow lady whose locks are silvered by age, but whose placid countenance almost tempts the stranger to contradict the universal application of the sentiment, "man is born to trouble." That lady is Mrs. Sarah Lawson. The sixth day of last February was the anniversary of her birth, and 77 years had then rolled by, leaving upon her recollection scenes of pleasure to cheer the pathway of her declining age. The morn was ushered in by sun beams, reflected from the hoary frost, and the old lady whose pleasurable anticipations had not allowed an hour's "slumber to her eyelids" during the night, came forth in all the dignity of age, and smiled complaisance upon those who were making preparations for the feast. At an early hour the rattling gigs and carriages, the neighing of horses, the running to and fro of servants, the frolics of the little boys and girls, the civilities of youthful companions, and the warm gratulation of those of maturer years, presented a scene of innocent gaiety, which even happy Mulberry Grove never before witnessed. This day had long been spoken of, and the expected dinner was the theme of every table talk. With their best apparrel and their happiest smiles, children and grand children and great grand children entered the habitation, and approaching the great arm chair, received the maternal kiss, and the maternal blessing. She wept, and they wept, she smiled and they smiled, and the tear was the tear of love, and the smile the smile of joy. And having gathered them all about her, she said, "my children, I have long anticipated this day, with a fond wish to see you all before I die, and now I feel that it is a little heaven below," for already had her grand children been making the house resound with songs of Praise to Him, from whom all blessings flow; and she continued "the Lord has done wonders for me, he has given me a family eighty four in number, and what demands my highest gratitude, all my children and grand children who are grown, are professors of religion, and not one has ever disgraced his family, but all contribute to the happiness of my life. Even those who have married into my family, are also all religious but one, and religion is the only thing he wants. My eldest and my youngest sons are ministers of the blessed Gospel, and two of my grand daughters are minister's wives; and till but lately, I had a son-in-law, who was in the same wholy calling. My family is healthy and happy, and they are almost all living near me. Oh! when I look at you all, my heart is full of gratitude to God, to think how I am blessed with children and grand children affectionate and dutiful, to comfort me in my declining years—God bless you my dear children."

She then directed a little stand to be brought to her, and upon it was placed a large family bible and a hymn book. Her eldest son, between fifty and sixty years of age, read from the holy book, "and thou Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind;" "if thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him he will cast thee off forever." And from the text, he dilivered with as much pains as the interest of the occasion called for an address that seemed to reach every heart, and to make every eye pour forth streames of love. His youthful brother closed the exercises with a feeling and impressive prayer. Soon after which the dinner was served, and forty-four sat down to the first table, all except one being professors of religion. The old lady's countenance told in language more forcible than my pen can express the joy of her heart, as from the head of the table she surveyed her children, with the fond hope that all those would sit down with her at the Saviour's board to enjoy the new wine in her Father's kingdom. The younger part of this happy family then took the places their fathers and mothers vacated, and was indeed calculated to fill the bosom with indiscribable emotions, to see about forty boys and girls enjoy the birth day feast their aged grand mother had prepared for them. Doubtless the prayers she had uttered for their future prosperity, emenated from her heart, as incense perfumed by the blood of the Lamb of God, and will be answered by her Heavenly Father. when she is silent in the grave yard where her departed pious husband already sleeps. W. H. E.

From an English Journal.

SINGULAR CONVICTION ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In the year 1723, a youth who was serving his apprenticeship in London, to a master sail maker, got leave to visit his mother, to spend the Christmas holidays. She lived a few miles beyond Deal, in Kent; he walked the journey, and on his arrival at Deal, in the evening, being much fatigued, and also troubled with the bowel complaint, he applied to the landlady of a public house, who was acquainted with his mother, for a night's lodging. Her house was full and every bed occupied, but she told him, that if he would sleep with her uncle, who had lately come ashore, and was a boatswain of an Indiaman, he should be welcome. He was glad to accept the offer, and after spending the evening with his new comrade, they retired to rest. In the middle of the night he was attacked with his complaint, and awakened his bedfellow, he asked him the way into the yard. The boatswain told him to go through the kitchen; but as he would find it difficult to open the door, into the yard, the latch being out of order, he desired him to take a knife out of his pocket, with which he could raise the latch. The young man did as he was directed, and after remaining near half an hour in the yard, he returned to his bed, but was much surprised to find his companion had risen and gone. Being impatient to visit his mother and friends, he also rose before day, and pursued his journey, and arrived home at noon. The landlady, who had been told of his intention to depart early, was not surprised; but not seeing her uncle in the morning, she went to call him. She was dreadfully shocked to find the bed stained with blood, and every inquiry after her uncle was vain: the alarm now became general; and on further examination marks of blood were traced from the bed room into the street, and at intervals down to the pier head. Rumour was immediately busy, and suspicion fell of course on the young man who slept with him, that he committed the murder, and threw the body over the pier into the sea. A warrant was issued against him, and he was taken that evening at his mother's house. On being examined and searched, marks of blood were discovered on his shirt and trowsers; in his pocket was a knife and a remarkable silver coin, both of which, the landlady swore positively were her uncle's property, and that she saw them in his possession on the evening he retired to rest with the young man. On these circumstances, the unfortunate youth was found guilty. He related all the above circumstances in his defence; but as he could not account for the marks of blood on his person, unless he got them when he returned to bed, nor could he account for the silver coin being in his possession, his story was not credited, the certainty of the boatswain's disappearance, the blood at the pier traced from his bed room, were too evident signs of his being murdered; and even the Judge was so convinced of his guilt, that he ordered the execution to take place in three days. At the fatal tree, the youth declared his innocence, and persisted in it with such affecting asseverations, that many pitied him, though none doubted the justice of his sentence.

The Jack Ketches of those days were not so expert at their trade as modern ones, nor were drops or platforms invented; the young man was very tall; his feet sometimes touched the ground, and some of his friends who surrounded the gallows contrived to give the body some support as it was suspended. After being cut down, those friends bore it speedily away in a coffin, and in the course of a few hours animation was restored, and the innocent saved. When he was able to move, his friends insisted on his quitting the country, and never returning. He accordingly travelled by night to Portsmouth where he entered on board a man of war on the point of sailing for a distant part of the world, and as he changed his name and disguised his person, his melancholy story never was discovered. After a few years of service, during which his exemplary conduct was the cause of his promotion through the lower grades, he was at last made a master's mate, and his ship being paid off in the West Indies, he, with a few more of the crew, were transferred to another man of war, which had just arrived short of hands from a different station. What were his feelings of astonishment, and then of delight and ecstacy, when almost the first one he saw on board his new ship was the identical boatswain for whose murder he had been tried condemned, and executed five years before.—Nor was the surprise of the old boatswain much less when he heard the story. An explanation of all the mysterious circumstances then took place. It appears the boatswain had been bled for a pain in the side by the barber, unknown to his niece, on the day of the young man's arrival at Deal; that when the young man wakened him, and retired to the yard, he found the bandage had come off his arm during the night, and that the blood was flowing afresh. Being alarmed, he arose to go to the barber, who lived across the street; but a press-gang laid hold of him just as he left the public house; they hurried him to the pier, where their boat was waiting; a few minutes brought them on board a frigate, then under way for the East Indies, and he omitted ever writing home to account for his sudden disappearance; thus were the chief circumstances explained by the two friend, thus strangely met: the silver coin being found in the possession of the young man could only be explained by conjecture,—that when the boatswain gave him the knife in the dark, it is probable, as the coin was in the same pocket, it stuck between the blades of the knife, and in this manner became unconsciously the strongest proof against him.

On their return to England, this wonderful explanation was told to the Judge and Jury who tried the cause, and it is probable that they never afterwards convicted a man on circumstantial evidence.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS.

We lay before our readers the following picturesque description of some of the customs of the North-Western Indians—for which we are indebted to the Indian Democrat.—It draws the dancing scene to the life:

Letters to the Editor of the Indianopolis Democrat, dated

Treaty Ground, Mouth of Little River, September, 19, 1832.

The Commissioners, Indian Agents and Indian Traders are assembled on the Reservation of Chief Richardville, about 50 miles above Logansport, on the Wabash, at the mouth of Little River, and the Miami tribe of Indians have met them for the purpose of treating for a cession of their lands. This tribe now consists of about 1200 souls. It has been increasing in numbers for the last two years, and within that period the increase has been near 50 souls per year. There is yet an uncertainty as to the result of the treaty, the Indians not having expressed any of their views, neither have the public councils been held. They are at present feasting in the wigwams, and consulting among themselves, but expect to meet in public council in a day or two. The country which they hold is of the most desirable character, and they are well apprised of its value.

The number of visitors is large, and they are highly amused by the eccentricities of these sons of the forest, who are constantly engaged in some of their sports and recreations. I have witnessed several of their dances, but can give but a faint description on paper of a exercise which is rendered interesting alone by the peculiar appearance of those who compose the group. One or more fires are kindled at night, and the Indians, dressed in the most gaudy manner, with neatly worked leggings and moccasins, red and blue coats, blankets and fringed hunting shirts, with heavy appendages of bells and silver ornaments, commence a march or dance around the fires, and although the train may be quite small at first they gradually fall in, and from one to two hundred are frequently engaged in one circle. The squaws and men join promiscuously in the dance, and appear to enjoy it with as much zest as do our white gentlefolks at their assembly balls and cotillion parties. Their music consists of a drum composed of a common keg with a skin stretched over one end; and a regular beat is kept up by some one of the elder Indians. In addition thereto many of the Indians are constantly engaged in the repetition of a dull monotonous tune or sound which is occasionally enlivened by a general shout or whoop. They appear to have a strong predeliction for fine dress and fine horses, and some of them are perfectly loaded with heavy feathers or plumes and silver ornaments. The females have a peculiar modest appearance, and are dressed in fine scarlet and silks, with many very ingenious and beautiful specimens of ornamental needle work and beads. They are generally of rather small stature, and seem to give implicit obedience to their husbands. Their chiefs govern all their views of policy and justice, and many of them are men of education, shrewdness and sagacity. No spirituous liquors are allowed to be brought within 20 miles of the treaty ground, and great order and decorum has thus far prevailed here.

I will write by the next opportunity, and may have more interesting matter to communicate.

From the Liverpool Mercury of July 20.

The Society of Friends.—The yearly epistle of the Society of Friends, just published, contains, as usual, some forceable and impressive exhortations to the performance of every Christian virtue; but it is much too long for insertion in our columns. We subjoin that part of the address which relates to the political principles and conduct of this body of practical Christians:—'Our views of the simple and spiritual character of the gospel of Christ, and of his immediate government of his church, have led our religious Society conscientiously to refuse the payment of all ecclesiastical demands. We consider them as having their origin in the usurpation and exercise of a power which Jesus Christ never conferred; and as it is a testimony to the supreme authority of our blessed Lord which we think it our duty to uphold, we earnestly exhort all our members to act in a meek and quiet spirit, and to maintain this testimony with consistency, as unto God and not unto men. The amount of distraints under this head, as now reported, is upwards of £12,000, exclusive of a small sum for purposes of a military nature. Our conviction of the peaceable nature of the Christian dispensation has been often stated. We do not consider that the proper maintenance of this testimony prevents us from exercising our civil rights as members of the community, or interfers with our acting as good and faithful subjects, on the contrary, we believe that the Christian religion leads to the performance of all civil as well as religious duties with the greatest propriety and advantage. At the same time we are convinced that, circumstanced as we now are on these islands our members are especially called to watchfulness and circumspection; the risk is great when political excitement prevails, lest he, who would desire to walk as becomes a Christian, may be led, step by step, to take a part in proceedings which are not consistent with religious principles, and may thus greatly hazard his own growth in grace. We, therefore, tenderly but earnestly exhort all our dear friends to be very careful that they do not by involving themselves in political questions, endanger their religious welfare or that calmness of mind so important to the right performance of every Christian duty."

Bob Wilkes.—A New Hampshire journal says:—"We notice in the Boston papers the death of Lieut. Robert B. Wilkins of that city, late of Concord in this State. We well recollect the scene which occurred at Concord between this brave officer and the gallant and generous Lafayette at the time of his visit at the latter place.—Between seventy and eighty of the heroes of the Revolution were arranged in the area of the capitol, and were formally introduced to our country's welcome guest. He did not at first recognize this brave officer, but retained his hand and looked him earnestly in the face. Wilkins observed, "General do you remember the cattle?"—The General instantly replied, "O Bob Wilkes, Bob Wilkes!" They fell upon each other's neck and wept freely. It appeared upon explanation that the army at the time was in great distress for want of provisions, and that Wilkes, with a chosen few, made an incursion into the enemy's territory and drove off a body of cattle which afforded abundant relief to the army. For this heroic exploit he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and the General presented him an elegant sword and uniform: and was ever a particular friend of the brave "Bob Wilkes."

APHORISMS ON CHOLERA.

1. When a disease, which is now prevading the habitable world, appears in a particular country, the inhabitants of that country must make up their minds to face it, or fly before it.

2. If the whole population should abandon their business, and spend their time in flying from place to place, it is certain that as many would run into the disease, as would run out of it, and the aggregate of distress and mortality would be infinitely increased.

3. If by common consent,, the whole population should continue their customary

occupations and intercourse, without shrinking from the presence of the disease. their prosperity would hardly be diminished, and the sum of mortality in a given term of months or years would hardly, if at all, be increased.

4. No country has a right to expect uninterrrupted prosperity. Of the scourges which occasionally visit nations, the cholera is one of the slightest.

5. A year of Cholera is a less evil than a year of bad Government. It is not probable that all the death and suffering which Cholera has inflicted upon France, has been so detrimental to that country, as six months of Napoleon's admistration, or one of his campaigns.

6. A year of Cholera is a less evil than a year of intemperance. Twenty years ago more life and labor was sacrificed in the United States to ardent Spirits, than the Cholera has consumed to any civilized country of Europe. At the present day, Cholera without intemperance would be but a shadow of what it now appears.

7. If in any civilized country cholera becomes a grievous calamity, it is chiefly because the imprudence, the terror and the selfishness of citizens render it so.

8. History shows, that in times of general pestulence, mankind, in proportion to the state of ignorance and ferocity, have given vent to their bad passions, in misguided acts of cruelty and strife. In the middle ages, to obtain satisfaction for the inflictions of Providence, they massacred Jews and burnt witches. In modern times they assail municipal governments, attack public charities, mob physicians, write newspaper calumnies.

9. It is not worthy of a humane and enlightened age, that friends or that cities, should renounce intercourse with each other, on account of a calamity which must speedily become common to all, exactly in proportion to their capacity to receive it.

10. Should the Cholera continue to prevail for three years throughout this continent, it would cease to interrupt business or recreation. Mankind cannot always stand aghast, and the wheels of society at length would no more be impeded by it, than they now are by the existence of consumption, of old age, or of drunkeness.

When the cholera arrives at a place, it behoves every active and healthy citizen to make his will, and make his peace with God. Having done this, he should go about his ordinary affairs, fearlessly, industriously, prudently, avoiding no situation whatever into which duty may call him. Facts render it certain that, as far as cholera is concerned, there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred, he will find himself alive and well at the year's end. A PHYSICIAN.

Permature Interment.—We copy the following from the London Morning Herald, where it is credited to the London Globe. The editor of the latter journal, in presenting the account of his readers, remarks that it comes from a source above all suspicion. How many such cases may not have happened during the progress of the Cholera in America and Europe?—"A distressing instance of premature interment occurred last week in the neighbourhood of Old street, St. Luke's. A poor woman and her son were violently attacked with cholera, which in the case of the latter very soon terminated as it was supposed, fatally; and after having lain appearently lifeless for a few hours, the body was buried. The poor woman shortly after got worse and became insensible and motionless. Having been kept as long as was considered safe, she was put in a coffin to be burried; but just as the undertakers were about to screw it down, she revived, pushed off the lid, and very soon recovered. Having anxiously inquired about her son, she was informed that he had been burried for several hours, which made her very uneasy and she insisted on his being exhumed. Her desires were, after a short delay, complied with and the horror of the spectators can scarcely be imagined, when on opening the coffin it was found the child had turned round, and torn its face almost to pieces with agony: having, it must be supposed, came to life in this dreadful situation."

Prescott, Upper Canada, October 16.

MOST MELANCHOLY.

The following melancholy particulars were most obligingly communicated to us by Mr. Peter Grant, just as our paper was going to press. Two men, each on a scaffold erected for the purpose, were watcing for deer on the Nation river, in the township of Mountain, on Thursday evening last, the 11th instant, and had agreed, if one shot at the deer and wanted the assistance of the other, to whistle; one of them soon shot at a deer, and, unfortunately, just at the time, Mr. James Grant, of South Gowner, made his appearance in a canoe, and, fearful of being shot, he whistled, when the other man, perceiving something in the water, and thinking it was the deer, took aim (his gun being loaded with two balls) and shot Mr. Grant through the thigh, which caused him to bleed to death immediately. The ill-fated young man who, unfortunately, shot Mr. Grant went the next morning and gave himself up, who was advised to go to the inquest. An inquest was held on the body by Doctor Wiley, on the 13th inst. and the verdict was 'accidental death.'

The case of Mr. Grant is truly afflicting. The banns of marriage had been published between him and the female of his choice, and he was to have been married on Sunday; but mark the change! he was shot on Thursday night, an inquest was held on his body on Saturday night, and he was buried on Sunday. A most affecting and appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Webster, who was on that day, to have performed the marriage ceremony.

The London Morning Herald, of the 4th of September, draws this dismal picture.

"On whatever side, we look we see no salvation for England (and it is vain to attempt to disguise it,) without a change of system. We must have government conducted not for the aggrandisement of the few, at the expense of the many, but for the comfort & welfare of the great mass of the people. Our skilful (we may say our unrivalled) artizans are starving in our streets. Our agricultural laborers are in no better condition than the West Indian slaves. They have not perhaps, as much to eat and drink as the slave. They are farmed out by many parishes to contractors, who make a livelihood by feeding them on a starvation scale. Droves of them are sometimes disposed of by auction. The boundary of the parish is the limit of the operations of that surly charity which scowls relief through the aspect of the overseer. If they take a stick from the hedge, there are the whip and tread mill for them; if want drives them to lay their hand on more substantial property, there are the gallows and the executioner; yet crime increases, and property is more insecure than ever. Theft, violence, and conflagration, attest the morality which misery produces. We must have cheap Government, that the people may be able to live."

Salting.—A new and unprecedented scheme of knavery has been invented in the gold regions of the South, which bears off the palm of trickery from the far famed venders of horn gun flints, and wooden nutmegs. It consists in sprinkling judiciously a few penny weights of gold in places which have all other signs of containing the precious metal, except the gold itself. When the lucky spot is pointed out to the gold hunter, and it is "panned" as the term goes, particles of gold *salted* in a proper way, of the course discovered as the land is bid for acordingly. A gentleman not long since bid several hundred dollars for a small tract, and after putting twelve hands to work for thirty days, extracted about *thirteen* dollars worth, being we suppose, about as much as the seller of the land thought necessary for bait. It being impossible to prove the deception, there is no remedy, but to be less free in tasting the 'salt' of the earth. *N. Y. Courier.*

CAUTION TO WITNESSES.

At the late Ciruit in Queen county, an action was tried, in which John Pelletreau was plaintiff, and C. C. More defendant, for damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant's not having appeared as a witness in a cause pending between the plantiff and C. R. Colden, at a Circuit Court, held at Troy in March last. The defendant had been subpœnaed and was a very material witnesses for the plaintiff in the action, and consequence of his absence, the damages obtained were alleged to have been much smaller than they would have otherwise been. Several points were made on the trial, of no particular interest to the cause only as a warning of witnesses of the consequences of disobeying legal process. The defendant undertook to prove sickness as an excuse for his absence, but the weight of evidence being against him, the jury after a clear and impartial charge by Judge Edwards, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $1457 damages, and cost of suit.

Agriculture in Liberia.—A new impulse has been given to agriculture during the year past.—Most of the Emigrants recently arrived, have devoted themselves, successfully to the cultivation of their farms. The coffee plant, which is found every where near the coast, "growing in the richest luxuriance," has now become an object of attention with some of the most respectable citizens. The Rev. C. M. Waring expects to have a plantation of 20,000 trees completed in a short time. Cotton and indigo are likewise spontaneous productions of the country, but have not yet been subjected to cultivation. One colonist however, is named, as having raised, spun and wove cotton enough to clothe himself and family.

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.

During the last year, 59 vessels entered Monrovia for the purpose of traffic, of which 32 were American, 25 English and 2 French. The exports of the colony amounted to $125,549,16, and the imports for the same period are supposed to amount to $80,000. The trade is with the natives, who live in the interior and along the coast, who bring camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell and other productions of the country to the colony, and exchange them for European and American productions.

PERNAMBUCO.

A passenger in the brig Rover, at Boston from Pernambuco, whence she sailed on the 14th September, reports that the affairs of Brazil remained in a very unsettled state. At Pernambuco murders and assassinations daily occurred, and the condition of the inhabitants was rendered still worse by the hostile approaches of the Indians towards the city, committing many excesses, and causing the destruction of both the lives and property of the Brazilians.

MILTON,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1832.

NORTH CAROLINA
Jackson Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS.

Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.
Gen. George L. Davidson, of Iredell.
Perigrine Roberts, Esq. of Lincoln,
Gen. Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan,
Thomas Settle, Esq. of Rockingham,
John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford,
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond,
Abram W. Venable, Esq. of Granville,
Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston
Hon. Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax,
Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton,
Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan,
Francis E. Ward Esq. of Washington,
Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. of Craven.
Owen Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover.

On to-morrow, our readers will bear in mind, is the day that it is their privilege as well as duty to repair to the election ground most convenient to them and exercise one of the greatest rights which as freemen they possess. It is only once in four years that they are thus called upon, and they must place but little value in so important a franchise if they refuse to exercise it. The present contest is a contest for principles more than men. It is a contest between the friends and enemies of a system which it seems is already goading a portion of the South into acts of desperation. A few weeks, and we may be called upon, to march against our neighbours, our kindred and friends, to aid in enforcing laws which they regard as both unconstitutional and highly oppressive. To whom can we look with more confidence, in the important crisis, which is approaching, than to him who has proved himself capable of acting, and that too for the good of his country, in every emergency. We trust that a benign Providence who has defended our beloved country in more dark and gloomy periods than the present, will preserve this Union from the impending dangers which now threatens its existence.

Raleigh, November 2.

Incendiaries again!—On Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the appaling cry of Fire! The flames were seen issuing from a lumber or waste house, in the yard of *Charles Manly* Esq. immediately in the rear of his dwelling-house. Owing to its timely discovery however, they had acquired but little headway, and were extinguished without difficulty. A few moments more, and such progress would have been made, that all efforts to check the ravages of the devouring element must have proved fruitless and unavailing. The remaining business portion of the town would have inevitably gone, and the distruction have been more general, than was caused by either of the preceding fires of the present year.

And this attempt also, was the diabolical work of an incendiary, who proves by his systematic arrangements, that he is a villain of the most hardened description. Immediately under the lumber house, not ten paces from the kitchen and but little farther from the dwelling-house, a large tin cup was found, filled with combustible materials, from which the fire had communicated to a mass of kindling stuff placed there for the purpose. As the alarm proceeded from the domestics of the family, the presumption is, that it was discovered very shortly after it had been deposited.

When the arrest was recently made of an individuals, charged with having been the author of the calamitous Fire of the 26th of September, most of our citizens were of opinion, that further cause of apprehension did not exist. We are now all convinced, that "the snake was scotched, not killed;" and with this conviction operating on our minds; it would be superfluous to suggest *caution, prudence and sleepless vigilance.*

Register.

Incendiaries.—The Fredersburg (Va.) Arena, of the 27th ultimo, says that within a few months, no less than *five* attempts have been made to fire that place. A large reward has been offered by the town authorities for the detection of the offender.

Message of the Governor of S. Carolina.

This document is too long for insertion in our present No. We have only had time to glance at its contents. The most prominent points presented by it, appear to be, 1st. That, with the passage of the Tariff Act of 1832, all hopes of relief, by Federal Legislation, from the intolerable oppressions of the system, "*had vanished.*" 2d. That the recent election in S. C. was a fair exponent of public sentiment, touching that question. Makes an animated condemnatory commentary upon the tariff Acts of 1832 and applauds the decision of the people in reference to it. 3d. Declares that three-fourths of the revenue of the Union, is levied upon the labour of the Southern States, while the labour of the more favored portions of the Union is protected from burthen; and encouraged by bounties. 4th. Tells the Legislature that they were elected by the people, and convened by him, to devise the most expedient means of protecting the people of that State, from the exactions and encroachments of the General Government. 5th. Calls upon the Legislature, as speedily as practicable, to adopt measures for the immediate call of a Convention, whose jurisdiction, he thinks, comprehends the case, and to whom he ascribes the power to devise *the mode and measure of redress.* 6th. Expresses a desire that the final action of the proposed Convention may be had, and the *issue made up* and distinctly announced, previously to the next Session of Congress. 7th. Dwells with eloquence and complacency upon the auspicious results he anticipates from the action of the Convention. Believes that it will effect for S. C. a relief from the burthens of commercial restrictions; declares a patriotic devotion to the interest of his country, and concludes, by invoking the blessings of Heaven upon her people.

Danville Reporter.

South Carolina.—Pursuant to the call of Governor Hamilton, the legislature of South Carolina convened on Monday, the 22d ultimo. and was organized by the appointment of Henry Deast, esq. President of the Senate, and Henry L. Pinckney, esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives. A bill providing for the call of a Convention has passed both houses, and become a law. The vote on the second, which tested the strength of parties, was 31 to 13, in the Senate; and 96 to 24, in the House of Representatives. The members of the convention are to correspond in number with those of the Senate and House, and to be elected by the Districts, in a similar manner, on the second Monday and Tuesday of this month, and to meet at Columbia, on the 3d Monday, the 19th instant, one week previous to the time fixed by law for the regular meeting of the Legislature. They are left altogether uninstructed and unrestricted by the Legislature; but no doubt appears to be entertained that they will adopt *Nullification*, as a remedy for their grievances. *Ral. Star.*

JUDGE BARBOUR'S LETTER.

It is with great pleasure that we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Barbour to the Charlottesville Central Committee. Judge B. takes a correct view of the effects of a division in the party of which he is a conspicuous member—a division which so far from advancing his own election, could only tend to give to the Opposition a remote probability of success in this State. There can now be no doubt about the course his friends will pursue: they will assuredly unite upon the Richmond Convention Ticket, (which stands unpledged as it regards the Vice Presidency, further than to vote for the candidate most likely to unite the suffrages of the party,) under the confident belief that, if the vote of Virginia can elect Mr. Barbour, he will receive the support of the Electoral College. Virginia can no longer be ranked, as she has lately been, among the doubtful States. The hopes of the Opposition prints are thus blasted in a monner they little expected. United we must succeed—divided, we *might* not.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 24, 1832.

SIRS: I have received the following communication from Judge Barbour, which you are requested to publish.

Very respectfully, yours,
THOMAS W. GILMER.

OCTOBER, 24th, 1832.

SIR: I beg leave through you, as a Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Convention, which met in Charlottesville in June last, to make known to my friends in Virginia, my feelings and wishes, in relation to the divided Electoral Ticket lately presented to the people of Virginia. I am aware, that under the circumstances, in which the Committee were placed, and the resolutions of the Convention, under which they acted, they could not have acted otherwise than they did.

Recent events however, have excited deep solicitude in my bosom, in relation to the subject. Within a very few days, and just upon the eve of the election, I perceive the Opposition prints in various quarters, congratulating themselves upon the division in our ranks, and exultingly anticipating a triumph from that cause. If as these prints seem to suppose, their anticipated triumph should be realized—if, in consequence of the divided ticket, it should happen, that the vote of Virginia should be lost to the present Chief Magistrate, it would be to me, a source of the deepest regret.—For, from the commencement, I have been opposed to taking any course, which would in any degree endanger his re-election. In this sentiment, I am persuaded, that my friends concur. Indeed, I *know*, that some of those, who were most active in the Charlottesville Convention, did concur. I may add, that there, as well as elsewhere, where my name has been presented to the public, the proceedings and resolutions, have all been confirmatory of this idea.

Nor do I consider this new ticket as indispensibly necessary to the attainment of the object which my friends propose. For, if from the course of other States, there should seem to be a reasonable prospect of my election, I think that the Electors nominated by the legislature would in that event vote for me.—If, on the contrary, from the developements in other States, the prospect of my election should appear hopeless, then the electoral vote of Virginia, even if the ticket nominated in my favour, should succeed, would be unavailing as it respect me. Under these circumstances, it is my wish, that my friends throughout the Commonwealth, should vote for the Legislative ticket.

I do not presume to dictate to them; but I feel assured, that they will receive these suggestions, in the spirit in which they are made. I indulge the hope, that in the present posture of political affairs, they will agree with me as to the propriety of this course. If, however, they, or any other portion of them, should entertain a different opinion, I appeal to their candor and sense of justice, for a correct appreciation of the motives, which have induced me to make this communication.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain yours respectfully.

P. P. BARBOUR.

To T. W. GILMER, ESQ. *Chairman.* &c.

The adage that "drowning men catch at straws," was never more fully exhibited than in the delusive hopes which some Clay men have been silly enough to entertain that North Carolina—Republican North Carolina could vote for *Clay!* Let those vote for him who wish to have a *consolidated* government—who wish to see the labour of the South taxed to swell the purses of the lordly manufactures of the North—who wish to see State Sovereignty trodden under foot—and who are willing that the taxes wrung from the hard earnings of the people, should be squandered upon those States that will "fawn and flatter" most, and where we of the South will never feel its influence, except as a blight and mildew. Let those who desire these things vote for the father of the American Taxation System. But the good Jackson men and true—the honest yeomanry who constitute the largest portion of the real worth and respectability of the community will repair to the polls and save our state from degradation. Such is the unpopularity of Mr. Clay in North Carolina, that some of the counties will not give him fifty votes, and we doubt whether he can receive more than four or five counties out of the sixty-four into which the state is divided. Our friends must not, however, relax their exertions. The Barbour ticket is in the field, and must be met. They who are not for us are against us. *N. C. Sentinel.*

Canova's Statue of Washington—We had not intended to have said one word more on this subject, until we could have announced the completion of the work authorized by the last session of our General Assembly. But we have seen a paragraph in the last Greensborough Patriot which requires some notice. It is there stated "that Mr. Hughes, the artist employed to restore the injured Statue, had managed to get hold of $3,000 and had *runaway.*" The true statement of the case is we believe as follows:—Mr. *Hughes* arrived here early in the Spring, and he and an Assistant, were constantly and busily embloyed in making a mould of the Statue, preparatory to a restoration of the Statue itself, and had nearly completed that part of the work, when the Cholera broke out with great violence in New York. Mr H. being alarmed for the safety of his family, thought it necessary to pay them a visit. He did so, and we learn he removed them into the country, and thus preserved them from sickness; but he lost his principal workman by the Cholera, and perhaps some others, which greatly deranged his business, and rendered his personal attention necessary. Finding that he could not immediately return to N. Carolina, he wrote to his assistant, to pack up and send on the moulds which had been made of the Statue to be worked upon there, previous to his return. But as it is believed the legislature, when they authorised this work, understood that it should be executed here, the Governor expressed an unwillingness to have the moulds sent away. We have no doubt that, as soon as Mr. Hughes can arrange his business at N. York, he will return to Raleigh, and finish the work in a manner which shall prove satisfactory to the Legislature, and to all who have taken an interest in restoring this masterpiece of Art from the ruinous state in which it was left by the desolating Fire which destroyed the Capitol.

Register.

OUR TOWN.

The large number of wagons and carts laden with produce, which thronged our business streets yesterday, is a pleasing evidence that the Cholera panic is subsiding among our country friends. The town is now entirely free from the pestilence, and we trust our trade will speedily resume its usual activity.—*Pet. Int.*

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 5

Plain Dealing.—We perceive by the Salisbury Journal, that the friends of the Union have had a meeting in Burke county, North Carolina, at which much eloquence was displayed. Mr. Carson alone advocated nullification. When he took his seat, David Baker, Esq. Revolutionary soldier, venerable for his age and unblemished character, rose with a staff in each hand to support his tottering frame, and requested permission to address a few words to his fellow citizens. After premising that he was probably the oldest man in the house, he went on to say that he enlisted under Washington, in the first regiment raised in Virginia, in the beginning of our revolutionary struggle; and after other remarks, he added, that in those days there were men who attempted to resist the laws of their Government, and they were publicly tarred and feathered; and, continued the venerable old patriarch, *he feared that it must come to that here!* When this was uttered, the whole audience, as if by one impulse, united in a most defening applause: and the old veteran sat down, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of his fellow citizens.

N. C. Spectator.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We learn from a correspondent, that, on Thursday, 25th ultimo, Honestus H. Boon, of Johnson county, returning home in company with Mr. Devereux Hopkins, a young man and near relative, with whom he had devoted the principal part of the day to squirrel hunting, accidentally shot himself and expired within a very few moments, apparently without any pain. This melancholy accident was occasioned by falling from a fence on which they were sitting. Mr. Boon was a young man, just entered upon the stage of life, in the 22d year of his age, with very flattering prospects, and was much respected. He has left a widowed mother, and aged grandfather and grandmother, a sister, and three brothers, with a large circle of other relatives, friends and acquaintances to bemoan his fate.

Ral. Star.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Extract of a leiter from the Consul of the United States at Tampico to the Secretary of State, dated

September 29, 1832.

"I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived in town last evening, with the information that a battle had been fought at a place called Gallenerer, near Jueretero, between General MONTEZUMA, with an army of 5,000 men, and General BUSTAMENTE, (the Vice-President,) with 3,000 five hundred men, in which the former has been entirely cut up; fifteen hundred men were killed on the part of Gen. Montezuma, and the remainder of the army fled. So sanguinary was the battle, that he killed the wounded and even the women following the army."

Claude Crozat, Esq. formerly at the head of the Engineer Department at West Point, and principal Engineer of Virginia for nine years, has recently been appointed by the Executive of Louisiana, Civil Engineer of that State, with a salary of $5000 per annum.

LONGEVITY.

There are few persons, advanced in years who consider their decease as an event which will shortly take place. An old gentleman, aged only *eighty-four* years; on being informed of the death of an acquaintance at the advanced age of *ninety-six*, answered, "I am sorry to hear of his death, but I confess, I am not much surprised. His constitution was naturally weak, and he was habitually careless of his healih. *I always predicted that he would not be long-liv-*[illegible]"

[illegible] is stated in the Quarterly Review, that Cholera, in the city of Bassora in Asiatic Turkey, in the space of fourteen days, [illegible] off between 15 and 18,000 inhabitants, out of a population of 60,000. This is about one fourth of the whole population. In Bagdad, another Turkish city, it destroyed one third of the population. The whole number of deaths in England and Scotland, up to the 3d August, was 9,057. The number of cases to that date amounted to 24,088.

Young Napoleon has a Latin inscription upon his tomb, the English of which is—"To the eternal memory of Joseph Charles Francis, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, born at Paris, March, 28th, 1811. Already in his cradle he was hailed by the title of King of Rome; he was endowed with every faculty and advantage, both of body and mind; his stature was tall, his countenance was adorned with the charms of youth, and his conversation full of affability; he displayed an astonishing capacity for study and the exercise of the military art. Attacked by a pulmonary disease, he died at Shœnbrunn, near Vienna, July, 22d, 1832."

Death from the Sting of the Wasp.—The Boston Galaxy states that a man named Hemminway was stung by a yellow wasp, on the middle joint of one of his fingers, on the 5th ultimo, which although the sting was immediately extracted gave him great general pain; his countenance became lived; after which he sunk into a state of insensibility; and, in less than 20 minutes from the time he was stung, he expired.

THE TWO MILLION BANK.

The House of Representatives of Tennessee have passed to a third reading, by a vote of 21 to 18, the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Tennessee. It has one provision, however, which is expected "to defeat the beneficial operation of the act." It "renders the private property of the stockholders liable for the mismanagement of its concerns."

WAKE FORREST INSTITUTE.

Messrs. Gales & Son:

By some means, a report has been circulated, stating that the number of Students, has been entered, to which this Institution is to be limited; and as this report is calculated to prevent persons from applying who may wish to enter the Institution, I take this method of stating, that the report is incorrect. The number is limited to 50, and there is a vacancy for abont *thirty Students*; so that those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institute may do so, by making timely application. It is highly probable that we shall not be able to accommodate all who will apply, therefore those who may wish to enter, will do well to apply soon. All Communications and Letters directed to the Subcriber (post paid) will be attended to.

JAMES G. HALL.

Raleigh, October 26, 1332.

Uselessness of Ardent Spirits.

Gov. CASS, the present Secretary of War distinguished not more for his learning, talents, and mental accomplishments, than for the undeviating rectitude of his moral principles, bears testimony as follows to the absurdity of cherishing a habit of drinking intoxicating liquors:—

"I stand here a living monument of the utter uselessness of ardent spirits; having never tasted them, and yet I have endured my full proportion of fatigue and exposure, in peace and in war."

NEW JERSEY.

Samuel L. Southard, has been elected Governor of the State of New Jersey. The election took place on Friday week, in joint meeting of the Legislauve Houses.

The Petersburg rail road is now finished as far as Capt. Jarrot's, a distance of 30 miles; and in a few days it will be opened for general traffic. For the last two or three weeks the company's engine has been running daily, for the purpose of transporting materials for the construction of the remainder of the rail way. To-day the return train brought down twenty-four bales of cotton, as "an earnest" of the business about to be effected on the rail road.—*Petersburg Chronicle.*

Waves of the Ocean.—The lagest waves proceed at the ratio of from 30 to 40 miles an hour: yet it is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave. The form of the wave only advances, while the substance, except a little spray above, remains rising and falling in the same place.

VERMONT.—At the last session of the County Court of the Grand Isle County, the first convict was sentenced to the State Prison that ever was sent from that county since its organization—a period of more than forty five years. We also learn that the person convicted was not a citizen of that State, and had but recently escaped from *durance vile* in the Canadas.

Michigan.—The people of Michigan have determined by a vote not to take even the preliminary steps towards assuming the rank of a State. The Detroit paper attributes this decision to an apprehension that the making of a State Government would increase the taxation.

Mad Bullock.—Fifteen or twenty silly men and boys attempted to amuse themselves, recently, in Cincinnatti, by fastening a rope to the horns of a bullock, and then annoying the poor animal with every kind of missile they could lay their hands upon. They no donbt enjoyed *great pleasure* in their sport, but were dearly paid for their cruelty. The enraged animal, goaded to perfect madness, turned upon his tormentors, and killed one man, and wounded another. *Ral. Star.*

Temperance in the Navy.—Out of 23 marines on board the U. S. ship Lexington now on the Brazil station, 18 have stopped receiving the liquor part of their ration, and of the entire ship's company, 150 in number, 58 receive money in lieu of grog.

An exploring party through East Florida has lately found in the prairies near the river Sinebal, large quantities of wild *white grapes* of excellent flavor and large size—as well as a species of indigenous cotton. It is hoped that the grapes will be particularly examined, and transplanted to our own soil.—*Rich. Com.*

Ingenuity of Yankee Girls.—We were shown yesterday at Messrs. Rhoades' Hat and Fur Store, says the Boston Transcript, a very handsome "Ladies' Cap," made from the feathers of the Guineahen. It exhibited much dexterity and cunning workmanship and appeared to us quite as valuable as the "far-fetched and dear bought" articles imported from China, last season, and sold at from twenty to thirty dollars each. It was made by a young lady of Ipswich.

Post Office in the City of New York.—The receipts of this establishment, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1832, amounted to $144,769 28; in the whole State, to $312, 018 93.

Specie.—We are informed by the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope that $175,000 in specie, for the use of the Commercial Bank of that place, was received on the 12th ultimo.

Earl of Warwick.—This nobleman was very affable with tenants and people; one of them came up to him one day when he was riding and told him he had a great favor to beg of him. The Duke asked him what it was. The man replied, after some hesitation, that he had a little boy who plagued him day and night to let him see the Duke, and that as his grace was now close to his cottage, he would perhaps do him the great favor to let his son look at him. The Duke readily consented, and rode laughing to the cottage where the delighted father ran in and fetched his child. The boy stood amazed looking at the middle-aged gentleman of not very commanding exterrior before him, of whose greatness and power he had heard so much; gazed at him a long time; then touched him, and suddenly asked, "Can you swim?" "No my good boy," said the Duke. "Can you fly?" No, I can't fly, neither." "Then I like father's drake better, for he can do both.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF A SERPENT.

The beautiful Anaconda now exhibiting at Peale's Museum, is perhaps the most gentle of its tribe; and nigthly excites great interest by the attachment it evinces to its master, which can only be exceeded by its deep sense of unmerited wrongs—of this latter he has lately given a most striking proof. The other evening a gentleman either wantonly or for want of thought, struck him with the ferule of his umbrella on the back making some remak at the time, and then proceeded to the other end of the room. The serpent became so agitated as to excite its keeper's attention, but still perfectly harmless, appearing to have more the appearance of terror than revenge. After a while the offending party returned and was again making some remarks, when the anaconda recognizing his voice made a spring direct for his face, which, however, he happily missed, and was then as gentle as ever. What makes the above the more remarkable is, that the animal was blind at the time, from some of the last year's skin obstructing its vision; so that it must have discovered its adversary solely by the sound of his voice.

A Welshman being examined in court as to the dimensions of a 'gap' in a hedge was asked—"What he had seen go through *it*—a cow?' No. "A sheep?' No· "What, then?' O, said he deliberately—birds!

CLAY & SERGEANT TICKET.

ELECTORS.

Gen. P. Brittain, of Buncombe,
Maj. John Finley, of Wilkes,
John Phifer. Esq· of Cabarrus.
Alex'r. R. Caldcleugh, of Davidson,
Col. Matthew R. Moore, of Stokes,
John B. Troy, of Randolph,
Dr. B. Robeson, of Cumberland,
Dr. James Webb, of Orange,
Col. William Hinton, of Wake,
Dennis O'Bryan, of Warren,
William Britton, of Bertie,
Dr. James Norman, of Chowan,
Gold Hoyt, of Pitt,
William S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Robert H. Cowan of New Hanover.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. B. Field, of the Methodist E. Church, Mr. PEYTON T. STUBBLEFIELD, of Rockingham, to Miss MARY NUNNALLY, of Caswell county, N. C.

DIED,

At Leasburg, in this county on Friday evening last after a long illness, Miss FRANCES HUBBIRD, daughter of Mr. John Hubbird of that place.

Near Hillsborough on Wednesday 31st ult. Mr. MARTIN PALMER, aged about ninety years. He has supported throughout a long life the character of an industrious and honest man.

Departed this life, of bilious inflamatory fever, at his residence in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on the morning of the 28th October, 1332, ELDER CRISPIN DICKENSON, in the 45th year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

At Wentworth, Rockingham County, on Monday the 29th ultimo, Mr. Robert J. Dodson, Tailor, aged ahout 27 years.

Wanted to Purchase.

Some threshed Oats, Corn and Fodder, for which the market price will be given. Apply at this Office.

October 17th 1832.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JOHN S. OGLESBY, *Commission Merchant.*

Extréme prices of passed Tobac.	$2 50 and $7
Good to Fine,	2 50 a 5
Common to Good,	2 50 a 3 50
Strips,	2 75 a 3 50
Refused,	1 50 a 2 50
Wheat,	Red 60 White 65
Flour, per barrel,	3 75 a 4 25
Corn, pr. do.	2 a
Bacon,	7 a 8
Brown Sugar,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	15
Molasses, per Gal.	50
Iron, pr. lb.	5 a 6
Sole Leather,	25
Tallow,	10
Beeswax,	16⅔
Salt, per sack,	3 50

Boating, from Milton to Weldon, N. C. 25 ct. per cwt. down, and 30 cts. up the River

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday 5th December (if not the next fair day) will be sold to the highest bidder at the Hyco-plantation of Thomas Jeffreys Dec'd. the following property, viz: Ten thousand weight of

PORK,

between three and four hundred barrels of

CORN,

three hundred bushels superior

WHEAT,

fifteen or twenty thousand weight sheave

OATS, also as much **FODDER,**

a small crop of **RYE, SHUCKS,** &Co

Will also be sold at the same time a

WAGGON & CART,

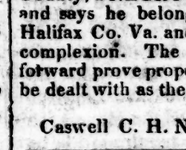
two WORK HORSES—Yoke of OXEN,

Fan Mill and Large Copper Still, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be as follows.—The Pork and Wheat will be sold for cash, the other articles on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS,
GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, } Ex'r.
THOMAS McGEHEE.

November 7, 1832 5-tds.

RANAWAY.



FROM the subscribers on the 9th Oct. a Negro man SANDY thirty five or forty years of age, dark complexion, five feet ten or eleven inches high. Said Negro is slow spoken and is easily distinguishable by the union of the second and third toes on each of his feet. It is probable he may endeavour to reach some free State. For his delivery to the subscribers or commitment to jail, a reasonable reward will be given.

JOSEPH M. STANFIELD.
HENDERSON STANFIELD.

November 7th 1832. 5-tf.

THE NEW HOPE RACES FOR FALL 1832.

THE Races over the New Hope Course near the town of Halifax N. C will commence on Wednesday, the 27th day of this month and continue *four days.*

First Day—A Sweepstake for 3 year-olds which have never won a race—mile heats—entrance $50 three or more to make a race.

Second Day—Proprietors Purse $150—2 mile heats—entrance $15.

Third Day—Jocky Club Purse, $350, money up without discount—3 mile heats—entrance $20.

Fourth Day—A Purse of $100—mile heats—entrance $10.

All entries to be made with the Proprietor on the evening previous to each days race.

Good Stable and Litter furnished race horses gratis.

WILLIAM H. POPE, *Proprietor.*

November 7, 1832.—5-4t.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the jail of this County, a NEGRO MAN who calls himself Cyrus, and says he belongs to Thomas Spraggins, of Halifax Co. Va. and is about 60 years of age, dark complexion. The owner is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. McALPIN, *Jailor.*

Caswell C. H. N. C. Oct. 31st, 1832—4-3t.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A negro woman who can cook and wash. Any person having such a one to hire will please apply at this office soon.

Oct. 31st 1832.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the 20th and 21st of November, a Methodist Quarterly Meeting will be held at Harrison's Meeting House in this county. On Thursday the 22d the Rev. Moses Brock, presiding Elder, and Rev. George W. Dye, will attend at Connally's Meeting House, near Milton.

Oct 31, 1832.

A Camp-Meeting, under the

superintendence of the *Rev. Moses Brock*, P. E. of the Yadkin District, will be held at Bold Spring, Halifax County, Va. commencing on FRIDAY, 23d day of November. Ministers and brethren are requested to attend.

October 13th, 1832.

JOB PRINTING,

OF every description executed with the utmost neatness at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the office of the **MILTON SPECTATOR.**

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

UNION TAVERN,

MILTON, N. C.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have rented the above establishment and are putting it in good repair, they are therefore prepared to accommodate, travellers, boarders, and all others who may please to call on them in a genteel and comfortable manner; to do which, no pains or trouble shall be spared. Their charges will be suited to the times.

The Union Tavern is a large brick building (with good rooms and fire places,) in the west end of the town, on the main street, and only two doors east of the Post Office.

Newspapers from different parts of the Union, will be received and kept for the entertainment of their customers.

There will be no public bar kept at this establishment, travellers and others who may desire spirits can have it furnished to them at their rooms, or at a private board.

CHARLES L. COOLEY,
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Oct. 31st 1832.—4-tf.

N. B. Mr. and Mrs. Cooly will superintend the above establishment and pay every attention to their customers.

N. J. PALMER.

The Capital English Horse.

FYLDE.

JUST imported, will stand the next season at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. He is a very large horse, 16 hands 1 inch high, a dark bay, very beautiful, grand and majestic, of the highest finish of shape, of fine bone and muscle, and of great substance and power. He was selected in England by Mr. Tattersal, as a good cross to improve our stock, for his blood, size, performances, form and great promise, and is offered to breeders as one of the finest horses ever in this country.

He was got by Antonio, the winner of the great St. Leger in 1819, out of Fadlidinida, own sister to Sir Oliver, Poulton and Fyldener, the winner of the great St. Leger in 1806, and all three popular stallions, by Sir Peter Teazle, the best horse of his day; his grandam Fanny by Diomed; Ambrosia by Woodpecker, a most capital Stallion; Ruth *own sister to Highflyer's dam*, by Blank one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian; Regulus, *the best* son of the Godolphin Arabian; Soreheels, Makeless, Christopher D'Arcey's Royal mare.

Antonio, by Octavian the winner of the great St. Leger in 1810; dam by Evander, one of the best and best bred sons of Depini, the *second best* son of Highflyer; Miss Gunpowder by Gunpowder, out of Suwarrow's dam, by Young Marske, Arbitrator, Daphne, by Regulus.

Octavian, bred by the Duke of Leeds, was got by Stripling, [by Phenomenon; Eclipse; Lass of the Mill by Oroonoko,] his dam by Oberon, out of a sister to Sharper, by Ranthos.

Gunpowder, got by Eclipse, the *best* racer in England; dam by Omar, son of the Godolphin Arabian; Starling; Godolphin Arabian; Stanyan's Arabian; Pelham Barb; Spot: White Legged Lowther Barb. Old Vinter Mare. (See English Stud Book.)

Fylde won many large purses and gold cups beating at heavy weights, many of the best horses in England, Lawrie Todd, Sarah, a winner 12 times in one year, [both these beat *Birmingham*,] Signorina, who beat *Memnon*, Dr. Faustus and Euxton, (both these beat the imported Leviathan,) Joceline, Mavrocordato, Sampson, Orthodox Euphrates, Halston, Jupiter, Recovery, &c. Fylde's dam, sire, several of his brothers and sisters, &c. were fine racers, both for speed and bottom.

The public can now cross the Archie and other American mares with a horse of undoubted pedigree and character

Ample provision will be made for mares and on no account will he take more than he can do complete justice. Refer to

WM. TOWNES.

Boydton, Va. October 31, 1832-4-4t.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

The subscriber has printed a quantity of Electoral Tickets, which can be had on application at his office. Price 25cts. per hundred.

N. J. PALMER.

Oct. 31st 1832.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing about 1350 acres, lying on upper Hogan's Creek in the County of Rockingham, belonging to the Heirs of Charles Bruce deceased—this land is well watered, has on it a good seat for a Saw and Griss Mill, and a considerable portion of it well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, and tobacco. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Guilford county, on Haw River,

ABRAHAM PEEPLES.

September 19, 1832—50—6w pd.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOKBINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order. and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

J. GALES & SON.

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that work as chuse to send their No's to him to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied

Raleigh. September 12, 1832 49-3t.

WHEAT.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for wheat. Apply to

JAMES FARLEY.

August 22.

Bacon! Bacon!

A large quantity of first rate BACON just received from the upper country and for sale by the subscriber.

RICHARD BULLOCK.

June 20, 1832 37-tf.

For Sale.

At a low price, an excellent new SHOTGUN Apply at this office.

POETRY.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

"To every thing there is a season."

Flowers for the gay—let them wreathe their hair
With the blossoms of nature, ever fair—
With the gorgeous births of the morning prime
And the products of every sunfelt clime—
With the lily's smile and the tulip's glow,
And the rose's blush in its early glow.
Flowers for the gay.

Mirth for the young—aye, laughter and glee
Are the life and soul of the young and free,
When the mind is pure as the air of God,
And the heart has not yet wandered abroad,
Oh! the young should be joyous when youth is green,
For joy is but rare ever after I ween.
Mirth for the young.

Music for friends—there is that in its power
To lull the soul in its stormiest hour,
When its silver tones come stealing along,
Enwove with the circlet of mellow song
It is then that the troubles of earth seem fled
From the throbbing brow and the aching head.
Music for friends.

Moonlight for lovers—The silent eve
Is the time for the young their love to weave;
With the graceful moon, from her thrown on high,
Robing the earth in her drapery;
And never a sound but their young heart's beat—
Is there fairer hour for lovers to meet?
Moonlight for lovers.

But what for the dead?—Is it halls of state,
With a liveried crew on their nod to wait?
Is it troops of friend and smiles of pride,
And all that the ransack of art can provide?
Or is it the lone and silent cell,
Where nought but the worm and corruption dwell!
What for the dead.

The grave for the dead—how short the stage
Allotted to man for his pilgrimage!
To-day he is, and to-morrow he's gone,
Like a flower of the spring which the sun shines on;
But should chilling blasts assail it ever,
It falls—it withers—and arises, never!'

LITERARY.

ROBERT MORRIS.

The chief financier of the American revolution, was born in Lancashire, England, January, 1733–4, O. S., of respectable parentage. His father embarked for America and caused him to follow at the age of 13. He received only a English education, and before he reached his fifteenth year, was placed in the counting house of Mr. Charles Willing, at that time one of the first merchants in Philadelphia. Fidelity, diligence and capacity gained him the full confidence and favor of Mr. Willing, after whose death, he was taken into partnership by his son, Thomas Willing, subsequently President of the Bank of the U. States. This partnership lasted from the year 1754 until 1793—the long period of 39 years. At the commencement of the American revolution, Mr. Morris was more extensively engaged in commerce than any other Merchant of Philadelphia. No one embraced the American cause with more zeal and firmness, and few with more influence and risk. He declared himself immediately against the stamp act, signed, without hesitation, the non-importation agreement of 1765, and in so doing, the house of Willing and Morris made a direct and serious sacrifice of trade. In 1775, Mr. Morris was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, one of the delegates to the second general Congress. He was placed upon every committee of ways and means and connected with all the deliberations and arrangements relative to the navy, maritime affairs, and financial interests. Besides aiding his country by his judgment and talents for business, he borrowed money, to a very large amount, on his personal responsibility, for the use of the government. This personal credit growing out of his reputation for probity, ability and resources, was wonderful and of incalculable advantage to the American cause. It rarely failed, when the treasury yielded nothing for the public exigencies. In May, 1777, he was elected a third time to congress, by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and continued to be the soul of the financial concerns. Washington, to whom he was deputed by congress, in the autumn of 1777, conceived the utmost faith in his patriotism and ability, which all their subsequent events of their intimate intercourse, and the connection of Morris with public affairs served to perpetuate. In the year 1780, Mr. Morris established a bank by subscription, of which his share was £10,000, mainly with the object of supplying the army with provisions—3,000,000 of rations, and 300 hogsheads of rum. It continued until the following year; when the Bank of North America was founded. His extensive commercial and private correspondence with Great Britain and the continent, furnished him with early and important political information. His constant manifestations of confidence in the issue of the revolutionary struggle, inspired many others with the same sentiment. His whole example did incalculable service.

February 20, 1781, he was appointed superintendent of finance, and by subsequent resolutions of Congress, vested with powers which gave him, in fact, the control of all the public pecuniary interests. This arduous office he admirably discharged until the end of the war. "The whole business of finance," said he, "may be comprised in two short but comprehensive sentences—it is to raise the public revenue by such modes as may be most easy and most equal to the people, and to expend it in the most frugal, fair, and honest manner." The condition of the treasury, when he undertook it, was nearly as bad as possible. Upon its improvement depended the preservation of the military force. The establishment of the Bank of North America was one of his first and most beneficial measures. The notes of the institution were declared receivable as gold and silver in the payment of all duties and taxes in each of the U. States. Morris furnished the plan, and published it, with a cogent appeal to the patriotism of all American citizens. A contemporary writer has remarked that "the sudden restoration of public and private credit which took place on the establishment of the bank, was an event as extraordinary in itself as any domestic occurrence during the progress of the revolution." At this time, the private fortune of Mr. Morris was ample, but supposed to be much larger than it really was; and he rendered his personal credit subservient to the public good. He pledged it whenever his official resources were inadequate. His advances at particular times, on account of the confederacy or of individual states, were enormous; his general situation, and the impossibility of relieving all the wants which were referred to his department, exposed him to slanderous charges and harsh supicions, which have in no instance withstood a fair inquiry. The necessary supplies of every thing required for Washington's expedition against Cornwallis were obtained chiefly by means of Mr. Morris's credit. He issued his own notes to the amount of *one million four hundred thousand dollars*, which were finally all paid. These were the sinews of war, without which Cornwallis would not have been captured. The history of the difficulties which he had to evade or overcome, and the expedients to which he restored in the course of his financial administration, would fill a volume.

A number of them are related, with interesting details, in the sketch of his career included in the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. They are also stated, in the most instructive and impresssive manner, in that part of his able & voluminous correspondence which has been given to the world. Jan. 24, 1783, Mr. Morris announced to the president of congress his intention to resign the office of superintendant of finance. Nothing but the public danger could have induced him to accept it, and the danger being past, he felt himself at liberty to escape from excessive toil and manifold liability. He consented, however, to serve until the first of May. On the 2d of May, after repeated conferences with a committee of congress, he was prevailed upon to continue in office, and he did not finally leave it until Nov. 1784. At his request in May of that year, congress appointed a board of treasury commissioners, who were to co-operate with and succeed him in the management of finances. In rendering an account of his stewardship, he published an able address to the people of the United States, containing excellent counsel. In Sept. 1781, congress had resolved, that—"until an agent of marine should be appointed, all the duties, powers and authority assigned to that office should devolve on, and be executed by the superintendent of finance." The additional burden was irksome to Mr. Morris. No agent was appointed, and he was obliged to administer the affairs of the navy, until the close of the year 1784. His expansive faculties, his habits of order, his energy and rigid justice in the transaction of business, enabled him to acquit himself creditably in this sphere.

In 1786, Mr. Morris consented to be elected into the assembly of Pennsylvania, in order to obtain a renewal of the charter of the bank of North America. Party spirit prevailed over his logic and eloquence; but the exertion of the friends of the institution were in the succeeding legislature, crowned with success. In 1786, he was elected a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution. No man had more often and severely felft the want of an efficient government. He had incessantly asked for a stronger bond or instrument, than the old confederation for "a firm, wise, manly system of federal government;" and he strenuously co-operated in devising and recommending the present. In 1788, the general assembly of Pennsylvania appointed him to represent the State in the first senate of the U. States, which assembled at New York. As a member of that body, he distinguished himself by wise counsels, and particularly by an irresistible speech for the repeal of the tender laws. He was a fluent, correct, and impressive orator, he wrote with ease and terseness; his fund of political knowledge could not but be ample; his acquaintance with the affairs of the world exceeded in extent and diversity, that of any of his fellow patriots. Franklin excepted; his conversation was therefore replete with interest and instruction. When the federal government was organized, Washington offered him the post of Secretary of the Treasury, which he declined; and being requested to designate a person for it, he named General Hamilton,—a most happy though not an expected choice.

At the conclusion of the War, he was among the first who engaged in the East India and China trade. In the spring 1784, he despatched the ship Empress of China, Captain Green, of New York, to Canton, being the first American vessel that ever appeared in that port. He also made the first attempt to effect what is termed an *out of season* passage to China. This passage is effected by going round the south cape of New Holland, thus avoiding the periodical winds prevalent at certain periods in the China sea. In prosecution of this object, the ship Alliance, Capt. Read, equipped with ten twelve pounders, and sixty-five men sailed from the Delaware, June 20 1787, and arrived in safety, Dec. 22, at Canton, where considerable inquiries were made by the European commanders respecting the route that had been taken, as was wholly a novel thing for a vessel to arrive at that season of the year. As no ship had ever before made a similar passage, great astonishment was manifested, and the lords of the admiralty subsequently applied to Mr. Morris for information with regard to the track of the ship. It is said that her probable route was, previous to her departure, marked out by Mr. Morris, with the assistance of Mr. Governeur Morris. In his old age, Mr. Morris embarked in vast land speculations, which proved fatal to his fortune. The man to whose financial operations the Americans were said to owe as much as to the negociation of Franklin, or even the arms of Washington, passed the latter years of his life in prison, confined for debt. He sunk into the tomb on the 8th of May, 1806. Mr. Morris was of large frame, with a fine, open bland countenance, and simple manners. Until the period of his impoverishment, his house was a scene of the most liberal hospitality. It was open, for nearly half a century, to all the strangers of good society who visited Philadelphia. He was temperate in food, but fond of convivial meetings. No one parted with his money more freely for public or private purposes of a meritorious nature.—*Encyclopædia Americana.*

The following remarkble story is from McFarlane's Romance of History.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

About the year 1743, a person of the name of Ogilvie, an Irishman by birth, who practised surgery with great reputation at Rome, and who resided not far from the Piazza di Spagna, in that city being in bed, was called up to attend some strangers, who demanded his professional assistance.—They stopped before his house in a coach; and on going to the door, he found two men masked, by whom, he was desired to accompany them immediately, as the case which brought them admitted of no delay, and not omit taking with him his lancets. He complied, and got into the coach;—but no sooner had they quitted the street in which he resided, than they informed him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged; the person to whom they were about to conduct him being a lady of rank whose name and place of abode it was indispensable to conceal. To this requisition he likewise submitted, and after driving through a number of streets, apparently with a view to prevent his forming any accurate idea of the part of the city to which he was conducted, the carriage at length stopped. The two gentleman, his companions, then alighting, and each taking him by the arm, conducted him into a house, and ascending a narrow staircase they entered an appartment, where he was released from the bandage tied over his eyes. One of them next acquainted him that it being necessary to put out of life a lady who had dishonoured her family, they had chosen him to perform the office, knowing his professional skill; that he would find her in the adjoining chamber, prepared to submit to her fate: and that he must open her veins with as much expedition as possible; a service, for the execution of which he should receive a liberal recompense.

Ogilvie at first peremptorily refused to commit an act so highly repugnant to his feelings. But the two strangers assured him, with solemn denunciations of vengence. that his refusal would only prove fatal to himself, without affording the slighest assistance to the object of his compassion; that her doom was irrevocable, and that unless he choose to participate a similar fate, he must submit to execute the office imposed on him. Thus situated, and finding all remonstrance vain, he entered the room where he found a lady of most interesting appearance, apparently in the bloom of youth. She was habited in a loose undress;—and immediately afterwards a female attendant placed before her a tub of warm water in which she immersed her legs. Far from imposing any impediment to the act which she knew he was about to perform, the lady assured him of her perfect resignation, entreating him to put the sentence passed on her into execution with as little delay as possible. She added, that she was well aware no pardon could be hoped for from those who had devoted her to death, which alone could expiate her treapass: felicitating herself that his humanity would alleviate her sufferings, and soon terminate their duration.

After a short conflict with his own mind, perceiving no means of extrication or escape either for the lady or for himself, being moreover urged to expedite his work by the two persons without, who, impatient at his reluctance, threatened to exercise violence on him if he procrastinated. Ogilvie took out his lancets, opened her veins, and bled her to death in a short time. The gentlemen having carefully examined the body, in order to ascertain that she was no more, after expressing their satisfaction, offered him a purse of *zechines* as a remuneration; but he declined all recompense, only requesting to be conveyed from a scene on which he could not reflect without horror. With this entreaty they complied and having again applied a bandage to his eyes, they led him down the staircase to the carriage. But it being narrow, in descending the steps he contrived to leave on one or both of the walls, unperceived by his conductors, the marks of his fingers which were stained with blood. After observing precautions similar to those used in bringing him to this house, he was conducted home, and at parting, the two masks charged him, if he valued his life, never to divulge, and if possible never to think on the past transaction. They added, that if he should embrace any measures, with a view to render it public, or to set on foot any inquiry into it, he should be infallibly immolated to their revenge. Having finally dismissed him at his own door, they drove off, leaving him to his reflections.

On the subsequent morning, after great irresolution he determined, at whatever risk to his personal safety, not to participate by concealing so enormous a crime. It formed nevertheless, a delicate and difficulty undertaking to substantiate the charge, as he remained altogether ignorant of the place to which he had been carried, or of the name and quality of the lady whom he had deprived of life. Without suffering himself to be deterred by these considerations he waited on the Secretary of the Apostolic Chamber, and acquainted him with every particular, adding, that if the government would extend to him protection, he did not despair of finding the house, and of bringing to light the perpetrators of the deed. Benedict the Fourteenth (Lambertint,) who then occupied the papal chair, had no sooner received the information, than he immediately commenced the most active measures for discovering the offenders. A guard of the Spirri, or officers of justice, was appointed by his order to accompany Ogilvie; who, judging from various circumstances that he had been conveyed out of the city of Rome, began by visiting the villas scattered, without the walls of that metropolis. His search proved ultimately successful In the villa Papa Julio, constructed by Pope Julius III. (del Monte) he there found the bloody marks left on the walls by fingers, at the same time, he recognized the apartment in which he put to death the lady. The place belonged to the Duke de Braceiano, the chief of which illustrious family and his brother had committed the murder, in the person of their own sister. They no sooner found that it was discovered; than they fled to the city, when they easily alluded the pursuit of justice. After remainting there for some time, they obtained pardon, by the exertions of their powerful friends, on payment of a considerable fine to the Apostolic Chamber, and under the further consideration of affixing over the chimney-piece of the room where the crime had been perpetrated, a plate of copper commemorating the transaction as their penitence. This plate together with the inscription, still continued to exist there till within these few years.

UNION HOTEL,

ROXBOROUGH, PERSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased this

ESTABLISHMENT,

from Col. William McKissack, and is now fully prepared to entertain all who may call on him in a genteel and comfortable manner. His

HOUSE,

is large and convenient & His

TABLE,

shall be supplied with the best that the country affords, and his

BAR,

with good liquors. He has erected a number of additional

STABLES,

and will always provide the best of Provender. He hopes by strict attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

IRBY SMITH.

September 24, 1832 51-tf.

ELECTION.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, an Election will be held at the following places, to wit: Lynn's Old-Field, Brown's Store, Quinton Anderson's, Bennett Smith's, Mrs. Catharine Hightower's, Leasburg, Milton, and Caswell Court House, for the election of Electors for North Carolina to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing election. The freemen of the County of Caswell are respectfully requested to give their attendance.

THOMAS L. LEA, *Shff.*

October 23, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL WATKINS, &CO.

HAVE and are now receiving from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, their usual supply of

FALL GOODS,

consisting in part of the following: Fine and superfine cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings of various colours and qualities, Drab Cloths, Coatings and Casinets assorted, Plads, Camlets Merino Cloths, Bombazetts, Bombasines, Velvets, Hosiery,

Napt Cotton,

Rose, Point and Duffle Blankets, Kersey, Plains, Linseys, Flannel, Bases, Cords, Beaverteens, Irish Linnen, British and Cotton Osnaburgs, Brown Plad and Bleached Domestics, Calicos, Cambricks, Muslins, Laces, Gloves, Stocks, &c. Plain Black and Coloured Silks, New and Elegant Patterns, Merino Casimere, Silk and Cotton Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Gause and Crape ditto, Bonnet, Cap. Guard, Belt and other Ribbons, Leghorn and Straw Bonnetts, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery,

with a good supply of Sole and Upper Leather, Harness, Bridle and Skirting, Calf Skins, Black and Russet, Morocco, Buck, Sheep and Hog Skins.

GROCERIES,

GLASS & EARTHEWARE.

MEDICINES, PAINTS,

AND DYE STUFFS,

together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which we are determined to sell on as good terms as the market can afford. We invite our friends and the public to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

We wish to purchase a few hundred bales of Cotton, either in bale or seed, for which the highest Cash price will be paid, and will at all times purchase most kinds of country produce at a fair price.

SAMUEL WATKINS &Co.

October 3, 1832 52-5t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has removed his shop to Mr. Sterling Gunn's about two miles north of Caswell Court House on the main road leading from the Court House to Danville where he may be found at all times willing to execute all orders in his line of business with neatness and despatch. He would also adopt this method of informing the public that he will continue to receive regularly the latest fashions from his correspondents in Philadelphia. His terms as heretofore will be moderate.

JAMES H. SIDEBOTTOM.

Tailor & Habit Maker,

Caswell N. C. Oct. 24, 1832-3t.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold in the town of Milton at the late residence of Thos. L. Stephens, dec'd. to the highest bidder on Thursday the 8th of November next all his personal property; to wit: Two likely young

NEGROES, GEORGE & BEN.

who are well qualified to carry on the Copper & Tin business. Two complete sets of

TOOLS,

for working Copper & Tin ware, several Stills & Worms and a considerable quantity of Tin-ware of various descriptions. Six months credit will be given for all sums over three dollars, under that sum cash. The purchaser giving bond and approved security before the delivery of the property.

JAMES FARLEY, *Administrator.*
of THOS. L. STEVENS, *Dec'd*

☞ The Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian and Danville Reporter, will please insert the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

October 17th 1832 2-3t.

NOTICE.

AT Caswell County Court, October Term 1832, the undersigned was appointed and qualified as Administrator on the estate of Thos. L. Stevens deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES FARLEY

Milton, N. C. October 17 1832.—3-3w.

PRACTICE OF THE LA

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will attend the Superior and County Courts of Caswell and Person Counties, and the Superior Courts of Orange. Any kind of business in the line of his profession that may be confided to his management, shall be faithfully and diligently attended to. Deeds of Conveyance, Deeds of Trust &c. drawn correctly and at a short notice. Office two doors west of the Union Tavern, Milton.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Milton, N. C. 1832.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling off his entire stock of Goods, comprising a tolerable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

both staple and fancy: his stock of

GROCERIES.

Hardware & Cutlery, Glass, Queens and Stone Ware, and some few

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

all of which he offers at Cost, and under. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine them.

JOHN RAGLAND.

October 10, 1832-1-3w.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Douglass & White, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscriber as further indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. WHITE.

October 10, 1832 1-3w.